

# WASHINGTON.

## The Body of Wirz Buried Beside the Graves of the Assassination Conspirators.

## General Kilpatrick Appointed Minister to Chile.

## The Trial of Commodore Craven by the Naval Court Martial.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 11, 1865.

### BURIAL OF WIRZ.

An erroneous statement to the effect that the body of Wirz was handed over immediately after the execution to Father Boyle, the priest who attended him in his last moments, occurs in several of the dramatic and unreliable accounts of the hanging in one or two New York papers of to-day. As stated in your last night's correspondence, the remains of Wirz were ordered to be interred in the grounds of the United States Arsenal, and the officer specially detailed for the purpose was the order executed before the rising of the sun this morning. All that is mortal of the Andersonville jailer now rests beneath the shadow of the western wall of the Arsenal building, along with the bodies of the four conspirators, Mrs. Surratt, Payne, Harold and Atzerott.

### APPOINTMENT OF GENERAL KILPATRICK AS MINISTER TO CHILE.

As foretold in the Herald yesterday, General Kilpatrick has been appointed United States Minister to Chile, vice Colonel Thomas Nelson, of Indiana, the present incumbent. He resigned his commission in the army to-day, but was previously brevetted a brigadier and major general in the regular service. He expects to leave here for Massachusetts and Maine on Monday, and will sail for Europe at an early day. During his visit to the War Department Secretary Stanton did a characteristic act by turning to his adjutant and ordering the name of Fort Runyon to be changed to Fort Kilpatrick. Mr. Cook, of New Jersey, is expected to accompany General Kilpatrick as secretary.

### PARDONS.

The rebel General George D. Johnston and W. R. Stapler, rebel Congressmen, from Virginia, were pardoned to-day.

### PERSONAL.

General Grant and part of his staff leave here by special car for New York at eleven o'clock A. M. on Monday next. He will stop at the Metropolitan or Fifth Avenue Hotel.

### GOVERNOR MICHAEL BAHN, OF LOUISIANA, AND GOVERNOR PARSONS, OF ALABAMA, ARE STOPPING AT WILLARD'S.

Both gentlemen had an interview with the President to-day. The latter has just returned from New York, where he has been engaged in developing some financial projects for the benefit of Alabama.

### MAJOR GENERAL DANIEL E. RUCKLES AND BRIGADIER GENERAL GEORGE L. DODGE ARE IN THE CITY.

The latter has just returned from an inspection tour through North Carolina, and leaves to-morrow on the same day for New Orleans.

### COMMISSIONER COOLEY, OF THE INDIAN BUREAU, LEFT FOR PHILADELPHIA THIS MORNING, TO BE ABSENT SEVERAL DAYS.

Colonel B. F. Pleasant, who has been chief clerk of the Solicitor of the Treasury for thirty-five years, was to-day presented with an elegant silver urn by his associates in the office, the occasion being the anniversary of his seventy-first birthday.

### THE NAVAL COURT MARTIAL.

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### COLONEL GEORGE H. CRENSHAW HAS BEEN PROMOTED TO THE RANK OF BRIGADIER GENERAL FOR THE FIDELITY AND ABILITY WITH WHICH HE PERFORMED THE DUTIES OF ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER GENERAL DURING THE LATE REBELLION.

Extended observations by medical officers connected with the President's Bureau in the South, and now beginning to figure at considerable length in their reports to Commissioner Howard, are indicating very positively that the mortality of the negroes varied during the war from thirty to fifty per cent, in proportion to their remoteness from the scene of active conflict, and that in those portions of the Southern States not now reached by the dispensations of the agents of the above bureau disease is still making as fatal inroads among the blacks as before the peace. Disease recently brought to light shows that as late as 1863 the mortality among the freedmen in the District of Columbia was as great as thirty per cent, and in 1864 the deaths in the interior of North Carolina amounted to fifty per cent of the whole colored population of those sections. The Medical Department of the Bureau complains that it is in a great measure powerless to stay the progress of disease among these people while its surgeons are scattered at such wide intervals through the Southern country and funds are not provided requisite for the employment of local practitioners.

### REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONER OF AGRICULTURE.

Isaac Newton, Commissioner of Agriculture, in his report for October, says:—The threatening of the wheat has shown that the injuries from wet weather were over-estimated. In the report for August the returns of the wheat crop showed in quantity and quality that there was a deficit of 26,241,008 bushels; but the estimates now made, which are final, exhibit the decrease under last year's crop in quantity to be 12,172,994 bushels. The increase in the out crop in 1865 is nearly 50,000,000 of bushels, and of the hay crop more than 3,000,000 of tons. The values exhibit the fall crops as most abundant. That of corn is all that could be desired. It will be the largest ever grown in the United States; as this plenty of cereal food will bless the country and the lives of the farmer. The corn crop is equally good in the Southern States, and as planting there is much greater than ordinarily that section can consume only a portion of the amount grown. It can, therefore, the Commissioner says, devote the next crop season to a greater production of cotton.

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# THE CHARTER ELECTION.

## The Officers to be Chosen in December—Another Political Contest Commenced.

The smoke of the recent political contest was hardly cleared away and the killed and wounded provided for when the election for officers of the city government was commenced. The election was confined to officers necessary to preserve connection with the government machinery of the State. The citizens of this city on Tuesday last voted for the same class of public officers which the people of interior counties were called upon to vote for, and no more. An election will be held on Tuesday, December 5, for city officers—officials who have charge of affairs purely local and connected with the machinery of the government under the charter as a city. Coming as it does upon the heels of the State election, it might be supposed that it would attract but little attention, and that but few persons would pay any attention to it. But the experience of the past proves the reverse of that supposition. The results heretofore show that no election except that for President calls out so large a vote as that for Mayor and city officers. Whether this will prove true this year or not it remains for time and election to determine. The political clubs have already commenced their meetings, and the personal of the advertisement shows that the ward politicians are up and at work, anxious for the fray. Another week will no doubt see the usual haunts of the politicians in full blaze.

### DISASTROUS YEAR TO SYRIA.

Official reports received at the State Department represent that the present year has thus far proved disastrous to Syria agriculturally, for nearly every green thing was devoured by the locusts in many parts of the country during the spring, and this evil was followed by a murrain, which carried off in some places seventy-five per cent of the cattle. Then came the cholera, which is still at work at Damascus, Hama and Aleppo. The mortality at Samaria has been estimated at two thousand, and at Jaffa at one thousand. The malarial still lingers in Beirut, but has lost its epidemic form.

### MR. TORRETT ON THE SOUTHERN REBEL DEBTS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 4, 1865.

Your Washington correspondent, in his letter of the 30th ult., professes to give the substance of my remarks in a conversation at Willard's Hotel between Mr. Duncan and myself, in the presence of General Jackson, of Georgia. Your correspondent was not present when we commenced the conversation, neither was he present at the close. For this reason he misapprehended my position in regard to the policy which I believed the Convention of Georgia should adopt with reference to the indebtedness of the State. I admitted then, as I have at all times since the war closed, that the debt created by the several States in aid of the rebellion must be repudiated. In the conversation referred to I said that the State of Georgia had created a debt on account of the several counties and some of the corporations of a different character, and the policy of repudiating that class of indebtedness I did object to and oppose. In doing this I was not only intending to be particular in regard to the debt, but also in regard to the Georgia debt, for they had not been announced so far as I was informed, nor do I know that he has yet expressed any opinion relative to the particular debt of the State of which I opposed. I did not think it proper for the President to interfere, but believed that he should leave it to the convention to decide upon the propriety of the justice of the county and corporation debt, and whether it should be paid.

### ART INTELLIGENCE.

The attention of the artistic world at home is just now engaged to a considerable extent by the recent call of the Shakespeare Monument Association of New York, inviting American sculptors to offer designs for the work. One or two artists have completed plaster models of the plans which they intend to submit. The call of the association specifies that "the chief feature of the work shall be a full-length representation of Shakespeare; the face and costume conforming as nearly as possible to the only trustworthy authorities—viz: the monument at Stratford-upon-Avon and the Drouthout print prefixed to the first edition of Shakespeare's works." The 1st of November was the time named by the committee for receiving designs. The association does not propose to pay, but believe, for the drawings, designs or models submitted to them.

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# NEWS FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

## The Late Prize Fight—Departure of the Iron-clad Tonawanda—Progress of the Norfolk and Petersburg Railroad, &c.

OUR FORTRESS MONROE CORRESPONDENCE.

FORTRESS MONROE, Nov. 10, 1865.

Young Curry, who got all the money and most of the pointing at the prize fight yesterday at Gloucester Point, is reported to-day as feeling exceedingly well over his pugilistic earnings, and not much the worse for his pugilistic punishment. Meantime there is a great deal of dissimulation, and unpopularity will have to settle the dispute before all the stakes will be delivered up. Altogether the affair is pronounced one of an unusually ferocious character. The authorities of Norfolk, although applied to for assistance, took no measures to prevent it, and with them as well as with the actual combatants and the crowd of eager roughs witnessing it fell the blame of the gathering and the barbarous attempt at manslaughter.

### THE TONAWANDA.

This fine iron-clad, which recently came here on a trial trip from Philadelphia, left yesterday. Thus far the officers express themselves entirely satisfied with the working of the Monitor's machinery, and pronounce her splendid engine. Monday last a large number of iron-clads here that she has not received the attention bestowed upon former visitors, but all who have visited her have been struck with the beauty of her appearance. It is a former letter, speaking of the recent departure of the naval fleet from here for the Pacific, I mentioned but one iron-clad, the Monitor, as in the fleet, and not four, as erroneously attributed to me. There were four naval vessels in the fleet, but only one iron-clad.

### THE NORFOLK AND PETERSBURG RAILROAD.

The cars on this railroad commenced running to-day to Suffolk. A few weeks more and the trains, it is expected, will be running regularly to and from Norfolk. The management of the road are doing every endeavor to this end, having lately increased the number of workmen.

### THE PRESS DESPATCHES.

FORTRESS MONROE, Nov. 9, 1865.

Brigadier General Penney, who was wounded in the storming of Fort Fisher, N. C., has sufficiently recovered to be able to leave for his home in Westchester, Pa., in a few days. General Penney entered the service as a private in 1861, and has served with distinction over the entire war, having been wounded five different times.

### SCHOOL OFFICERS.

One School Commissioner in each ward goes out of office at the close of the year.

Ward.

1. Patrick Maher. 12. Thomas Brown.

2. James P. H. 13. Henry P. West.

3. Edward B. Heath. 14. Washington Murray.

4. Arthur O'Donnell. 15. James M. H. 16. James M. H.

5. Timothy Brennan. 17. James M. H. 18. James M. H.

6. William Smith. 19. William H. Nelson.

7. W. W. Adams. 20. Thomas M. Nelson.

8. Jacob C. H. 21. Francis Leiber.

9. Charles Perley, Jr. 22. Benj. P. Fairchild.

### THE MUSICIANS' STRIKE.

#### The Musical Mutual Protective Union.

#### CAUTION TO THE PUBLIC.

The difficulty now existing between the theatrical managers and the musicians seems to be misunderstood by the public at large, who, judging from the crowded state of these places of amusement, appear to take no interest in it, thus tacitly encouraging the managers' combination in their endeavor to withhold a fair remuneration for the services of their employees. It cannot be denied, we think, that the only avenue to the musical profession, as a class, can justly claim the respect and support of the community at large, for they materially contribute, by their genius and untiring industry, to the entertainment of those who patronize places of public amusement. We are satisfied, that if an unvarnished and candid statement of the reasons which induced them to demand a fair remuneration for their services (and that is all they ask) were given to the public, the verdict of the people, which is always the arbiter of right and wrong, would be unanimously in favor of the despotic action of a set of men who have unhappily in their endeavors to forward their own selfish interests, regardless of the claims of a too generous public, afforded another striking illustration of a truth which is familiar to the working class by bitter experience—viz: that the despotic action of a set of men who have unhappily in their endeavors to forward their own selfish interests, regardless of the claims of a too generous public, afforded another striking illustration of a truth which is familiar to the working class by bitter experience—viz: that the despotic action of a set of men who have unhappily in their endeavors to forward their own selfish interests, regardless 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